CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

THE UNION GENERALE-TONQUIN AND THE GAMBETTISTS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Parts. September 21.

I am glad to state that the Union Générale shorpers will be obliged to disgorge a deal of the plunder. The Tribunal of Commerce bas given judgm ent in favor of the victimized shareholders, and condemned the directors of the Union Générale severally and jointly to pay back to the victims a sum amounting in all to about 26,000,000 francs. In the list of names figuring in the judgment I find those of Mayol de Lupé, the Marquis de Biencourt, owner of that monument of renaissance architecture, the Cha can of Azy-le-Rideau in Touraine; M. Marquis de la Bouilierie, Eugene Venillot, Prince A. de Broglie, Vicomte Emmanuel d'Harcourt, Viconte de Ranneville, and about ten prominent and very rich Orleanists who have no titles. There is also the name of M. Riant who was a Boanerges of the Moral Order party in 1877. The zeal shown in that year by the ducal set, of which MacMahon was the puppet at the Elveds, is explained by the judgment in the case of the Union Générale. If that band of politicians had set up a King or stadtholder who was strong enough to shelter them and too weak to drive them off, they might have gone on inflating bubbles with impunity. Vicomte Emmanuel d'Harcourt is a brother of the Duc of the same name who was Ambassador to London seven years ago, and to whom the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the Gladstone Cabinet, claimed kindred. The Vicomte was also private secretary and, indeed, political director of the honest and wooden-headed Marshal MacMahon,

Vicomte de Ranneville is chiefly known as the husband of his wife. He was a Deputy of the Somme in the Versailles Assembly. The Vicomtesse, née Gargarin, is of Russian family, but French and Catholic breeding. She has, or had, a roseand-hily complexion, and made the fortunes of her dressmaker and her milliner. In point of physical beauty and insipidity she was the Mrs. Langtry of the beyy of Parliamentary women who used to adorn the tribunes of the Versailles Theatre when the Assembly met there. I believe she never missed a debate, and she never appeared for two consecutive days in the same toilet. Her milliner contracted to furnish her hats and bonnets at eighty francs apiece, unless when a special order was given. Madame de Ranneville had a Langtry way of sitting like a statue. Now and then she smiled to show a beautiful set of teeth. Her husband was rich without being richessimo. It was a standing puzzle where the money came from that paid for the fine dresses and the Sunday dinner parties to which political Royalists were invited. The judgment in the case of the Union Générale answers the problem.

Prince Amédée de Broglie is one of those to whom appetite comes in eating. He married six or seven years ago a daughter of the late M. Constant Sav, the sugar refiner. She had a dowry of 18,000,000 francs. But she was asnamed of the refinery and wanted to be a very grand lady. The Prince entered into her ideas on these subjects and bought the Château of Chanmont on the Loire. It is a renaissance castle and is ranked by architects with Chenoncean and Azy-le-Ri leau. Restorations were effected and modern improvements made. A numerous following of liveried servants was installed. The gardens were remodelled, the stables filled with expensive horses and the kennels with packs of hounds. This was all very nice and splendid. But the interest of the 18,000,000 francs was not enough to pay for it all, and the Princess did not like to eat into the capital. So the Prince became director of the Union Générale and lent himself to the shady operations to which his colleagues resorted to inflate the bubble. I do not know to what extent the dowry is at the mercy of his creditors. But if it is thoroughly protected, the other condemned directors will treat the Prince and Princess as a couple of shabby swindlers.

A few months before the Bontonx bubble barst, M. de Blowitz gave it a stdendid puff in The London Times. He throws a veil over the judgment of the Tribupal of Commerce. As that worthy never does something for nothing, he must have had an interest in giving the ouff; and he must now have goodreason for trying to slur over the fact that all the props of moral order aforesaid are jointly and severally responsible for about 26,000,000

The Tonquin question proves a thorny one to the Ferry Cabinet. It would seem as if a vote of the Chamber alone can extricate France from the difficult situation in which she findsherself. The root of the cull lice in the Gambettisis taking up the running of their chief in the devout spirit of discules. - To have a Gambetist platform without Gambetia is like playing "Hamlet" with Hamlet with Gambetia was an impulsive man and often went to war without counting the cost. Without Gambetta is 128 plan 122

Hamlet left out. Gambetta was an impulsive man and often went to war without counting the cost. But he was also very supple, and never hesitated to beat a retreat if he found he was on the wrong track. To my knowledge he made indirect overtures to Bismarck in 1873 and got in consequence the "reptilo" press of Germany to his side during the five years' Presidency of MacMahon. The speech at Cherbourg broke up the unavowed alliance. Gambetta would not have asked better than to have retracted nublicly. He went to Pomerania in the autumn of 1880, hoping to be invited to Verzin, and was disappointed. Bismarck would not see him, although an emissary of his had been charged to indicate the French orator to go to Stetten, where an invisition would be, no doubt, sent to him by the German Chancellor. Instead of inviting Gambetta, Bismarck feagued illness and took me notice of him. This disposed him to entertain proposals made to him by Ignialeff and Skobeleff, of an alliance with Russia. Gambetta was at the bottom of the expedition of Commander Rivière. But if he had lived another sx months he would have yielded to China, and withdrawn every French marine from the Red River. There was nothing of the Mede and Persian legislators in Gambetta. He "threw up the sponge" when he was beaten with a good grace, and set about diverting attention from his defeat.

But his followers accept every word and wish of Gambetta as gospel. Without a gospel behind them would not hang together, and personally they would be nebodies. M. Ferry is, therefore, mished in by them further than he cares to go. He is like those conservits behind whom Napoleou used, when the strain of battle was upon them, to post hardened veterans with fixed bayouets simed at shelr loins. If they did not go on their backs came in ened veterans with fixed bayonets aimed at their loins. If they did not go on their loins. If they did not go on their backs came in contact with the hard, cold steel of the older, soldiers.

LEGITIMIST AND ORLEANIST.

NEW PHASES OF DISSENSION AMONG FRENCH ROYALISTS.

PARIS, September 21.

When the Comte de Paris went to Frohsdorf in 1873, I had some conversation with M. Thiers on the subject. That clear-headed statesman said to "He has dishonored himself and will not reap any political advantage from his visit to the head of the elder branch. His father, the Duc d'Orleans bequeathed him a principle to which his mother, the late Duchesse d'Orleans, clung, and he should have respected scrupulously. There is the force of backbone in a principle, even though it may be a bad one. This force the Comte de Paris has lost. The Comte de Chambord will never yield an mch. will stand by his flag to the last hour of his life,

and Royalty will die with him."

This conversation took place in the entresol of Mine. Ristori's house in the Boulevard Malesherbes, which was lent to M. Thiers by its tenant, General, Charlemague, while the Hotel Bagratum was being made ready for the aged statesman who had just been evicted from power. At the time the hopes of the Fusionists were high, and the gala carriages in which the King, the Orleans family as Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, and the Count were to enter Paris in state, were actually in readiness. Nevertheless, time justified the previsions of Thiers, and it goes on justifying them. The Comte de Paris is without a principle, and Royalty has descended to the grave with the Prince who had one and adhered inflexibly to it. Articles published three weeks ago in the Orieanist Solell and Français on the union of all the Royalist nobility and bour grove around Philippe VIL now read like ancient history. Present realities give the lie to the bright hopes which were then expressed. With very few exceptions the followers of the Comte de Chamberd speak contemptuously of the Orleanists as "the manuavrers." There is a deep-lying fund of in

trepidity and frankness in the national character which is hostile to Machiavellic wire-pulling and trickery. It is showing itself among those old country families who have no Jewish or Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins. They want a dashing chief, and they see in the Comte de Paris a man who halts between opinions and wants to reconcile God and Mammon, i. e., to be the virtual King of the Royalists, and to avoid being expelled from France by only increasing his Royal functions when he is "close tiled" at the Chateau d'En, the Duchesse de Galtiera's, the Rothschilds' or Chantilly. If he made up his mind to take a step which would oblige the Government to turn him and his whole kith and kin out of France, every section of the Royalist party would unite around him, and if he went in for the alter as well as the throne, the clergy would be unanimous in taking him by the

There are not only symptoms but striking proofs of deep dissensions and of universal lowness of spirits. The Univers is beginning to put forward (but timidly) Don Jaime. This journal is the great French organ of the Ultramontanes, and is Royalist. But it would have the throne subservient to the altar, and the civil power the secular arm whereby the Church enforces her judgments. Don Jaime's movements are chronicled in this journal, which two days back announced that the Royal youth had gone back to the Jesuits' school at old Windsor from attending the funeral of the Comte de Chambord, nis august great-unele. A Comte de Lausade, who was high in the favor of the deceased King, has furnished an article to the Univers in which he "demonstrates" the rights of the Carlist branch to the monstrates" the rights of the Carlist branch to the antique throne of France, "without calling in question those asserted by the Counte de Paris." Mark what this nobleman says. The Treaty of Utrecht has no longer any signification. It was torn up by Louis Philippe when he became the open and the effective protector of Queen Christina and her infant daughter, Isabella. A pen was drawn across the fragments of the document by M. Guzot when he asserted in a despatch to Lord Aberdeen the niterior right of a French Bourbon's children (those of the Dan de Montpensier) to occupy the Spanish throne, failing the issue of Queen Isabella. "Therefore, the eldest son of the close branch," arraes Comte de Lausade, "is the calef of the liouse of France. This position belongs to Don Juan, father of Don Carlos and brother in-law of the Comtesse Comte de Liursade, "is the cinef of the House of France. This position belongs to Don Joan, father of Don Carlos and brother in-law of the Comtesse de Chambord. For the first time in French history the Royal Family has a chief who was never King. The Conte de Paris has just one advantage. He was born to France and is regarded as a Frenchman Don Jaime was born at Pan, and may legally claim French nationality when he is of age. In any case, foreign birth is not a serious impediment to the exercise of the Royal function. England, Beigium, Sweden, Ronmania and Russia are governed by foreign dynasties. Philip V. was a foreigner to his Spanish subjects. So was the Emperor Charles V., who was a thorough Fleming in his tastes and equation, and aimest entirely in blood."

cation, and almost entirely in blood."

Other proofs of dissensions and low spirits are given in the breaking up of Royalist committees and the dispersion of Royalist journals and mews agencies, both in Paris and in the Provinces. The poor dear old Union has given up the groot. It was in an especial degree the organ of the Countede Chambord and, as he called it his standard-bearer. Its enfor and sub-editors were all mobic and drew very handsome salaries. The journal was published at a considerable loss, which "the king" marieup. Indeed, it was he who afforded sing was of war to the "White" press for many years, and he did it handsomely. The Union was seen gratia to the poor Royalists and poor priests, fifth thoblemen and dishops subscribed to it. It had a small number of payma readers in Austria and flavaria. The class of Royalists who read it, as pious English dissenters might the works of Mr. Spurgeon, announce their intention to withdraw from shiftant pointies, and, while awaiting the enief whom God with an doubt raised up, fold their arms. They cannot stomach the d'Orleans and their They eaunot stomach the d'Orieans and their

number oneism.

Carricaturiats used to make great fun of the poor old Union. It was sometimes represented in their cartoons as a dowager with Duchesse d'Angouleme piumes, long, falas-booking teeth, an aquiting and seraggy frees. Gill leme plumes, long, false-boking teach, an aquinue nose, weak-minded simple, and scraggy facia. Gill used to dress the old fady in the armor of Joan of Arc, in which she looked supremely ridealons. In her dotage, the poor downer got into very bad hands. She became implicated in the Union Generals bulbels, and from motives of greed. Mayof de Lupé and M. de la Bouilierie were not content with the fat salaries they received, and associated with Bontoux and Feder in the hope of becoming millionnaries. Eugene Venillot, of the Union General Surf. They got the Conte de Chambord to invest in the Union Generals 5,000,000 france, which he lost.

ÆSTHETICS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

A USLFUL SUGGESTION FROM MRS. EDISON-BOU-QUETS OF BRILLIANT BLOSSOMS. "Practically there is no limit to the number

of forms that may be utilized in the stands, chandeliers

and brackets for supporting electric lamps. Vice-President Johnson, of the Edison Elertric Light Company, was dilating upon his favorite topic, the sesthetics of electric lamp making. "This is the primary is the point where we began in developing the buof making fixtures for electric lights. The necessities of the gas jet restricted invention entirely to a small series of variations, and those had been exhausted long before the electric light came into existence. An endeavor to enlist the capital and shill employed in the work of makenlist the capital and an appearing gas fixtures proved unsuccessful, and then a company was organized to carry out the improvements possible with the new system of illumination. The work of the company has now increased to such an extent

mat it employs four hundred hands. " At first the desire was to attract the popular fancy by seans of elaborate and ornate designs. There, you see, s a specimen from our European exhibition, a flowerpot overgrown with a wilderness of foliage all done in clished bruss. The lights spring from among the leaves ike flowers from their stems. While such forms were vell enough for an occasional public exhibition, they re found to be unsuited to any other purpose. Men wenth who wished to have the electric light in their of wealth who wished to have the electric light in their noness wanted the supports to unite elegance with simplicity. The highly ornate plans of the English workers in brass had to be thrown aside. But the idea of treating the glowing bulb as the stamer, which was the first to occur to us, has, however, been retained through all the changes that were made to meet the equiroments of popular laste. It was Mrs. Edison who suggested these form forms as the best intapted to our purpose, We have not varied the discovery yet to the extent that we shall have to do in inture, but have confued ourselves to thowers whose general shape is that of a cup, such as brilps and lilies. But we can us easily use the rose with the multipude of petals.

multitude of petals.
Our mathetic tendency did not receive much encour-"Our asthetic tendency did not receive much encouragement in the demand for electric lights in factories. Utility and simplicity was the rule of those places, and such was the work required of us in the greater number of cases. Hut the beauties of the light fact are not quickly exhausted. Look at that 'unbridla light,' as we call it, with its lamps arranged in a circle directly beneath a shindur reflector. Or watch that chandelor after I set this little motor to going."

Instantly the lights began chasing each other around the el circlier, at first slowly and then with such rapidity that they seemed two whiring circles of flame. As a matter of fact the effect was produced by the shople device of lighting and extinguishing all the lamps of the series in instantaneous succession. "Even with a switch," continued Mr. Johnson, "seme faceful effects can be produced, such as alternating the lights suddenly.

ly.

"By combining the gas jets and the electric lights on the same stem, as we are now doing in some patterns which we are insking, the advantages of both systems of lighting can be secured, but the two lights never can be so treated as to produce a harmonions effect upon the eye. An example of the method followed in the combin-ations is this gracket with the gas jet rising at the top in the midst of a partly opened flower, and the electric lights handing downward, one of them being an un-opened bud.

opened bud.

"But the hand omest device that has been thought of is a hanging framework of brass, in which the lamps are so placed that their stems form a basket that may be filled with artificial plants and flowers in the natural colors. There is no deager of burning the flowers, no colors. There is no danger of burning the flowers, matter how slight their structure, and the lights se to spring right out of a bouquet."

ARTEMUS WARDS PROGRAMME.

From The Cleveland Plaindealer.

We have before us a relic of Artemus Ward. It is one of the programmes of his "Among the Mormons" entertainment, dated Sandusky, May 8 tyrobably 1864. We copy a few specimens; "The maste on the grand piano will comprise, 'Dear mother! I have come from the other of the program of the property of the comprise of the found to the grand piano will comprise, 'Dear mother! I have come flower—Good querters to be found there. Playful population, lond of high-law-jack and homicide," "Heber C. Kimball's Harrin—Mr. Kimball is a kind husband and nunerous father." Selections from the Grand Plano—Mr. Parrestor—Mr. Forrester once boarded in the same street with Gottschalk. The man who kept the boarding-house remembers it." "Those of the audience who do not feet offended with Artenus Ward are cordially invited to call upon him often, at his fine new house in Chicago. His house is on the right hand side as you cross the ferry, and may be easily distinguished from the other houses by its having a capola and mortgage on it." "Answers to corresponsents: Laura Matilia—'I have an unfortunate tendency, even on trivial occasions, to shed tears. How can I prevent it it 'Lock up the Shed." "Traveller—'How long was Artemus Ward in California I' 'Five feet ten and a half." "Citizen—'I am getting baid. What will make my hair come out!" "Rules of the house: Ladles or gentlemen will please report any negligence or disobedience on the part of the lecturer. Artemus Ward will not be responsible for money, jewsity or valuables, unless left with him—to be returned in a week or so. Persens who think they will enloy themselves more by leaving the hall early in the evening, are requested to do so with as little noise as possible."

BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-

WAY LOUNGER. Speaking to the Hon. Nicholas Muller, Representative in the next Congress from this city, I asked him when the Barge Office for which he obtained the appropriation would come in use. "I don't believe it will ever be used for the purpose it was intended for," said he. "Why noti" "Recanse the steamship companies do not want to use it, and they seem to have their own way hers. When the bill was passed establishing this Barge Cffice, no provision was made to pay the expenses of moving he passengers from the steamers to the spot. Hence the steamers go to their swn piers." " What is the build-"Oh," said Mr. Muller, "it ing available for, then I" saves the Government rent for its surveyors and other silicials who now keep their offices in it."

I notice that in a suit brought to contest the will of the vidow of ex-President Fillmore, presumptive evidence n favor of her insanity is that she had several masks, representing a younger person, and put them on.

Among the humbugs sold at the present time to ladies are masks of rusber or some other substance which are apposed to solidify the face and take the creases and wrinkles out of it. Women in possession of these inter-esting articles will now see that such are presumptive evidence of their being out of their heads. Fillmore was widower, and when he was married the second time to a widow, it is related that her husband owed Thurlow Weed a little bill for work in the lobby or Legislature. Weed and Fillmore were not very intimate, and Fillmore had taken the patronage from the Weed and Seward fac tion when he got to be President. However, Mr. Weed addressed a note to Fillmore telling him that he would find, as the executor of his predecestor, that there was due him about one thousand dollars. Fillmore, according to Weed's friends, made no reply to the letter, except to intimate that this sum of money was not earned in any legitimate profession and therefore was not due, so he

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, whose work is about finished in this city as a diligent member of the Committee on Labor, recently said: " I have been very much later ested in the wonderful achievements of the New-Engiand people. During the past summer I went from Alonny to Boston, and I hardly saw an nere on the way that our Southern people would live on, so ragged and hard seemed the land; and yet it supported one of the most successful and energetic populations on the globe. I have a very high respect for the sacrifice and genius of the people of New-England, and am glad I have seen them more intimately."

From what Ican hear, the members of the bar are unanimous in recommending Judge Larremore for renom-lization. He has been nearly a fourth of his life on the bench, and is a model of good manners as well as of just-

or a numired deliars per performance, instead of \$300 per week, which he received when in New-York last before. Rose Cagalan receives \$300 a week, I hear. There are said to have been opened one night last week forty-two places of amusement in New-York, of which

I hear that Stetson pays Charles Coghlan \$700 a week

twenty-eight were legitimate theatres. Mr. John K. Truax, of Sturgeon Point, Virginia, tell me that the air of "The Star Spangled Banner" is from an old opera or musical composition calld * Auxercon in

Heaven," and that Maryland, my Maryland" is an old German student's song familiar to ne frig every German as "Tanaenbaum" or " Dannenbaum," but which is yet older than the students and was a monkish hymn of the utilitie ages. There is little donot, to my inind, of Ban dail's song on Maryland having been the fastigation to Booth to kill Presticut Lincoln. The very words Booth used as he descended from the dying President's box, "Sic sempor (tyrannis)," were contained in Randail's piece.

Mr. E. P. Ros has brought out another navel from his haunt of Cornwall. In withing these bucks his mind is sometimes so occupied that he takes exemples to quiet places, earrying his work with him, so as to avoid large number of friends who enjoy visiting his agreeable hone. He is one of the nest observers in this con small fruits and the small habits of plants and their

Mr. John E. Hauer, who was carefully "Inpated in Paris to be a professional planist seventien rears are, has become a potrol sum profer in New York. I asked him why be left muste for speculation, and he said that he carried but eight handred dollars into Wall Street, and at our time was a quar er of a million about, Wall Street," said he, " doesn't awe me apything, and I find that in this country there is more call for petro

I saked Dr. Charles Ryan, who invented, 113s said, the vaporated bath in this country, now many such balls there were at present. Sail ue; " Toe dry Euglish Tarkfact to be considered, that the light does not require to, ish bath is not the same thing as the bath in Turkey, be placed in an upright position, as must always be done with lights that consume air in burning. The little glass without sewerage were so foul and dirry with soap and bulb containing the glowing coil may branch in any fames that the British Munister, Coquact, assisted by Dr. | Smanally. g from the stem to which it is attuched. That Brasmus Wisson, an tortook to put into England a similar hot air bath, and Dr. Barton, of St. Ann's Hill, at Cork, freiand, was the first man to go into our of those and test it. Now there is no small city in England without one or more. I found when I began that business a New-York in 1851 that, the not air secenced to dry up he pores of some people, and that a little vapor had a endency to soften and relax the epidermia. Hence ame what we call the Russlan bath."

Said I: " Did you strike water, Dr. Ryan, in your arts don well easily I" "I struck it at the depth of one hun-ired feet," and he, "but not until I had tried all over my emises, covering ten thousand square feet, did I find a ace where the water would come, and that was under he skylight at the front pavement. West of Lafayette ace water is freely obtained by bormg, and the New York Hotel, the Grand Central and the manufacturing tablishments about there get plenty of good water out at the Pifth Avenue Hotel they borst twenty-two undred feet deep and then save up trying; and one of the browers is said to have spent \$20,000 to find water. without avail." The Doctor said tout almost every town n this country of thirty thousand to fifty 'bousand it habitants now had a vapor bath, and it had become a meas to build steam apparatus for such baths in pri-Consect Resourcerst. at the entertainment given to

the Massachusetta Artillery at Mr. Ynengling's brewery ust Tuesday said: " We have had a correspondence at New-Orieans between two of our literary men and the grandson of General James Wilkinson that has attracted same attention. Wilkinson was a very prominent man in both the Revolutionary and in the second British war, nd he left some interesting memoirs. He has a son in New-Orleans was is probably seventy years of age, and that son has children. Not long ago Mr. Cable, the story-writer, in some of his New-Orleans sketches, referred to eneral Witkinson the elder as having been in the pay of Spain while professing extreme patriotism during the time that Aaron Burr descended the river with his expedition. The grandson of Wilkinson, who was perhaps innecent of any intimate knowledge of the facts of so Cable had to reply, and he gave his authority to be our Louisiana historian, Gayarro. Mr. Gayarre is still living, and is quite an old man, somewhere between seventy and eighty, I suppose. He has written our history not only from home documents but from original informaion taken in Spain from the scoret archives. Young Wilkinson came out an 1 referred to Gayarre as senile etc. This brought out Gayarra from his retirement, and he rather rousted young Wilkinson, whose intentions on behalf of his angester were no doubt excellent. The enthings to go upon in historical controversy. Mr. Gayarra

I told General Beauregard of the publication within fe v days of some of James Buchenan's letters, in one of which he solicited from President Pierce the appointnent of John Sidell, of Louisiana, to be a Cabinet Minister. In this letter slidell was described as the brotherin-law of Commodere Perry, and the uncle of Mrs. August Belmant. Thinking it over a noment, General Beau-Yes, Mrs. Perry, the stother of Mrs. Belregard said mont, was a Slidell. Through my first wife I am cou-nected with Mrs. Belmont. Mr. Slidell was a man of emarkable force. He was one of our leading lawyers in Louisiana, and as a managing politician we have never had his superior. He had great will, insight and political vigor. He was not larger than myself, and blond, and he came from the City of New-York."

Said I: "General Beauregard, is Now-Orleans growing fast i" "It is growing, but not with the rapidity it once had. However, there is some encouragement. Our city would become the most prominent watering-place in the South for winter tourists if we only had more modern hotel accommodations. The climate of New-Orleans is notes accommon that of Florida or of places on the Atsantic coast, and persons in quest of health require to have the mind as well as the system attended to, and undoubtedly there is no spot in the United States so enter-

taining as New-Orleans for that purpose. A large hotel has been put up at Pass Christian by Northern men, and I am told that it is full every winter. The lake-side re sorts by New-Orleans are also in a very good condition."

Colonel Good, late of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment n the war, who is now a hotel-keper at Allentown, said to me: "Luring much of the war I was in command at Key West with my regiment, but I was with Banks in the expedition up the Red River and afterward with Speridan in the Valley. I predicted that we should be beaten in the former expedition, when I saw the want of discipline in the army. We would come into camp at night, and sometimes there would not be fifty men in regiment, the rest straggling all over the country. I said to one of my confidential officers: 'When we get into a fight we shall be knocked all to pieces '; and so we were. During a portion of the retreat, after the battle nea Mansfield, I had the rear-guard, and was kept so constantly awake and going that I hardly cared whether should live or die at last. I was in the battle of Cedar Creek, of which Sheridan had the reputation of saving the day. I think that General Wright won that battle and that before Sheridan returned the rebel onset had seen repelled and our lines formed. If we had waited all Sheridan got back I don't think we should have been in the av ne neighborhood. Wright was one of our best officers, and as modest as he was strong."

Not long ago, while ascending the Susquehanna River toward the New-York line in Pennsylvania, I came to a ittle town called Athens, lying off on a plain. It seemed to have no prominent buildings in it, and in this respect was in contrast to the smart town of Towanda, a few miles further south. In Athens was born Jeshua R. diddings, the old anti-slavery war-horse of the Western eserve, who was in same sense the political father o mator "Ben " Wade and of President Garfield. Giddings removed to the West when a young man, and was the Representative from the Ashtabula district for twenty-one years, and President Lincoln sent him to Montreal as Consul-General, where he died, nearly a year before als patron. David Wilmot, who did at Towanda nearly four years

fter Giddings, was also Pennsylvania-born, and camrem the mountainous region of the Delaware in the cortheastern part of the State; Wilmot was born in Madison's administration and Gladings in Washing-Wilmot got part of his scademy education a on's. Aurora, in Cayuga County, New-York. He was long a Pennsylvania Judge, and when he was about to leave Congress in 1951 the young Galusha Grow, who was mly twenty-seven years old, was selected to fill his place. Wilmot became a Senator of the United States, out he is enjefty known as the introducer of the Wilmot Provise, the first safeguard against the extension o layery into the territory taken from Mexico. He introluced it as early as February 8, 1847, and it passed the House by a small majority, was rejected in the Senate, and then the House receded, although the Proviso was iten introduced subsequently by other members. It is stiributed by some to Jacob Brinkerhoff of Ohlo, who is still living. I believe, and by others to Samuel Vinton, the lather of Mrs. Madeline V. Dahlgren.

I asked some politicians at Niagara Falls what the prospect was of the State purchasing some of the property there to make an international park. "The best we hope," said one, "at least to begin with, is that Goat Island will be bought. The Legislature will take fright at a bill to acquire the river shore."

A man may be excused, even on Broadway, for telling big steer story. I saw during the past week two steers paised in Ashtabala County, Oido, of pure Duranan breed which weighed together 7,300 pounds. They were on private exhibition at a neighboring fair, and had been noved all over the country during the summer and fall and had brought in considerable money-in one instance 5,300 people coming to a single fair to see them, whose en-cent pieces amounted to \$550. These animals were ive feet six fuches high, as any one could see by standng up beside the m, and through the thickest of the body he largest was four feet and two inches, and was twelvwould slaughter at seventy-five to eighty per cent bee erhans \$1,200, at the ordinary price of heef. ceper said that the skin of each animal was worth fifty follars to be sinfled. These steers are fed with great eminrity on chapped corn outs and bran. They were

I found in Cauada, on a recent visit there, that all wa not peace. The followers of some of the statesmen wer called in the opposition papers " bull pups " and " sing-cers." The Globs, the leading paper in the Dominion talk loader headed "Jim Suplems's Watch," saying the teplans was "the recorning afficir who counted in he open ite cambidate; that an was a " gerry monderer, and his master committed "a comp d'end," The same paper attacked the Mandonald or protective polley, and aid the public taxes were spent to aid the capitalists to aport-taker. It seems that a laborer in the building ide at Toronto carno only \$285 a year, and a brick arer 8375; stone musous only get \$1.25 a day; a car enfer receives \$383 a year; and harness-makers carn s 160. But a finsmith only gets \$2 50 a week; a painte 97-15, and a plasterer \$5, working by the year. Nevercless the Dominion Government has a surplus of seven million doclars, and speads nearly twenty mae million

ection in that State. Out of 12,830,000 voters in the United States, Ohio has nearly \$30,000, or above one liteenth. Of these more than 190,000 are fereign-born and less than 22,000 are colored. When the State wa admitted to the Union it east only 4,561 votes, and tid not reach quite 100,000 votes as late as 1830, whe there had been fifteen different elections for Governor But in 1838 Ohio had 210,000 voters, and in 1844 300 900 voters, and then, currensly enough, the vote fell of for three different elections, and not till Lincoln wa made President IId Ohio cast over 400,000 votes; sn east nearly 443,000 votes in 1860, and in 1864 cast 471, 2009 votes, and when Grant was first elected east nearly 519,000 votes. This vote run up to nearly 600,00 when Hayes was elected Problems, and when Garnels can the total note was nearly 725,000; and since that ime the vote has hardly been within 100,000 votes of the sum of that Presidential year. It fell off just 100, 900 the year after Garneld died.

I saw in this city last week, boxed for shipment, turme water wheels, one going to Guatemaia and the other to Tasmanta. They were made in Springfield, Ohio, an I was told that eleven thousand of these turbins wheeland been sold in about seventeen years; they are driver by water pressure, sometimes as low as three feet head other cases as high as three hundred feet head.

John J. McElhone, chief reporter of the House of Representatives, had eleven children and recently lost on of them by an accident with a fewling-piece, which re mired the amputation of the boy's leg, and he died from the operation. Mr. McElhone married a daughter of the late Dr. Philip O'Haulon, an aged and respected Irish citizen of New-Yors, whose son was quarter master for General Meagner in the Union Army.

Robert McLane, the Democratic Ring nominee for Gov ernor of Maryland, is one of two monifications of Louis McLane, an early president of the Baltimore and Ohio Rulroad, and Minister to England. Louis McLane was a Delawarean who had originally been in the same [art) with John M. Clayton, but departed therefrom at the rise of Jackson, and I think he voted contrary to the in structions of his State against the Missouri Compromis and no more political employment in Delaware and moved into Maryland, making his home in sight of the Bayard family estate on the Bohemia River. The old man led as late as 1857, but his latter years were relatively obscure. He in turn was the son of a partisan officer in the Revolutionary War, Allan McLane, who was a native of Pennsylvania, I think. To keep Allan McLaue Collector of the Customs at Wilmington, Delaware, 18 aid to have been the reason why Bayard the first, who was a Federalist, refused to vote for Burr and supported Jefferson. The living Louis McLane accompanied his father to Europe in 1829, and then went through he course at West Point and remained a few years in the Army, where he was contemporary ita Jefferson Davis, bota being regular officers, and both left the Army to take up private business. Louis McLane turentened at the beginning of the War to turn the Susquebanna River red with blood rather than have any more Pennsylvania Yankees come across it. His brother is or was president of the Bank of Nevada, started by the Flood and Q'Brion element in San

Herndon, once Lincoln's law partner, who has made extensive contributions to current literature, says of "I have heard men say: 'Herndon, the himself: greatest injury that ever befell you was in going into partnership with Lincoln. He was the elder of the two, and overtopped you. He got the credit of all wise acts and good things, and you, for your part, got the disgrace of all foolish sucs done by the firm.' When Mr. Lincoln returned from Washington in 1848-'49 he came to Springfiel a broken-down and bankrupt politician, aused by his course on the Mexican war, which I tried to prevent." (The war!) . . "In this letter I have blown my own horn pretty loudly."

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

NORTH CAROLINA AT BOSTON,

REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Oct. 6 .- The railway and State exoits in, the American Exhibition in this city are so nearly complete that whatever may be added hereafter will increase their attractiveness but not their importance. As a whole they present a birdseye view of the natural resources of the United States far excelling in diversity any collections heretofore made. First in prominence and excellence is the North Carolina display, which is skilfully and tastefully arranged. It occupies a space of fifty by one hundred and sixty-five feet, and is the first to attract the notice of visitors. Scientists, manufacturers and farmers unite in calling it wonderful. Practical miners as well as capitalists look at the ores of iron and copper; at the long tables laden with goldearing rocks; at the specimens of mica, soupstone, kaolin and ashestos; at the marbles ane building stones, ome of the latter entirely new and unique; and they all declare that in these things alone the State has boundless wealth that capital and labor must rapidly develop. Mineralogists study with enthusiasm the namerous spec incens of rare and curious elements, and assert that were the gem-hearing section of Western North Carolina in Africa, Patagonia or some other distant country, there would be as wild a rush to it as took place when diamonds were found in the land of the Boers. This mineral and geological display takes up a third of the entire space. In it, as in the other departments, great care has been expended to insure accuracy of statement. In every instance a card attached to the specimen gives its scientific name, also the county and the mine or quarry from which it was taken. A large map hangs in the office, on which the inquirer can see the exact locality in which the particular thing that interests him is to be found, and Commissioner McGehee and several telented assistants are in daily attendance to answer all inquirles. The agriculture of the State is illustrated, first, by an

ctagonal pavilion covered within and wihout with derals collected in every county; the wheat, rye, oats, barley, millet and rice being set off by the native ornamental grasses, of which the State furnishes many varieties. In the centre of the pavilion is a tapering stand on which in jars are many specimens of the threshed and winnowed grains, and on the outside are bins filled with other varieties of the same. On two long parallel counters are showcases containing the bright tobacco of every tint from mahogany to that pale lemon color which commands a higher price in the markets than any other that is grown. Tobacco is not generally regarded.

which commands a higher price in the markets than any other that is grown. Tobacco is not generally regarded as a civilizing agency, but it has proved itself such in North Carolina. In Boncombe and Hayward, two of the mountain counties which have within the last five years become tobacco producers, it has revolutionized the agricultural interests. Neat frame houses are replacing the rude log cabling cooking stoves are substituted for the back-breaking fit epiaces; churches and is choosing sare ne longer mere sheds, comfortiess in any except midsummer weather; and in all respects the people are rapidly rising in civilization.

Several gyramidal stands of shelves filed with bottles of native wines call attention to the fact that extensive vineyards have been created, and encourage the belief that the State in which the Scuppernons, laabella and Catawha originated will become one of the great wine producers of the country. A mammoth pile of giuned cotton, on top of which are two baskets of seed lint, is a remader that this State, which before the war had no connectual standing as a cultivator of this staple, had in 1850 reached the second place among the cotton growers. Raw silk and frames of eccours show that renewed attention is being given to an industry that in early days had attained some considerable importance there. The Board of Agriculture has taken much pains to teach the people of North Carolina how to prosecute this business successfully, and amn are engaging in it. With a climate like that of Haiy, and a soil of which the matherry is an indigenous prounct, there is good reason to expect that silk-raising will soon become an additional source of weather. The phop products are illustrated by bottles of tar, turf-

to expect that six-raising and libous source of variety. Unrupentine and pitch, and a case containing small cakes of room, all placed on the brickwork upholding a huge copper still with its colled worm attached as if for actual tase. Noar by are sections of trees that have been capped, and all the curious implements and tools used.

in the business. The most remarkable department of North Carolina's display, all things considered, is its forestry. Here are sections of the 112 varieties of timber trees found in its forests, each four feet long, and all so cut as to show their rain, social lengthwise and crosswise. There are also many small blocks from the museum of the Board of Agrication. One side of each of these is finished and varietied. A plank eight feet long of curied poplar, the based in this way, is of extraordinary beauty and is unitarised in this way, is of extraordinary beauty and is unitarised in the whole a number of professional explorations in the Old North State, asserts that it has a preserved thus can be found in the whole of Europe. Perhaps the figurest compliment the Euard of Agriculture has received thus far was the statement made ast ween by Frofessor Charles A. Sargent, of Cambridge, and incorrectly major on forestry. After making a careful examination of this collection, Professor Sargent said that with the collection forestry. After making a careful examination of this collection, Professor Sargent said that with the collection and that the three exceptions they had found every specimen correctly mands, and that the three excepts that the except said that with the collection and that the three excepts the care that has seen exercised in proparing for the exhibition of the State's natural resources.

Across the mailer from the State exhibit, is the office of ast remarkable department of North Carolina's

has been excluded.

Agross the also from the State exhibit, is the office of he Scalourd Arr Line Emilroad, in charge of the Honoun T. Patrick, the State Agent of Imagration. This rentleman has published an invitation to the farmer and artisans of New-England, asking them to come to

THE OLDEST FRESH WATER SAILOR.

UNCLE DAVY JOHNSON, AGE NINETY-FOUR FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRUSCHE. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4.-Uncle Davy folinson is the oldest fresh water satior living. He was a Lake captain seventy years ago. He was a sturdy boy of nine at Washington's death; was thirty years of ace when George III. died; was an old man when Grant, Sherman and Arthur were schoolboys. Davy Johnson lives near the Lake above between this city and the village of Vermillion. He is a medium-sized man with snow white hair and beard. He was born in Sodom, Coun., June 24, 1700, and though in his ninety-fourth year has all the vigor of a man of forty. His father carried a fint-lock musket in the Revolutionary war. His memory of names and dates is most remarkable, and he tells a nighty interesting story of his life.

"I have been a good many years on this earth," said Uncle Davy to me, "I can remember well when George Vashington was President. I believe I was seven years old when he went out of office. It was customary when the young folks met together in those days to sing songs about Washington and Continental times. After he went out of office there was a song the folks used to sing that countenced semething like-well, let me see, 'And now he has retired to Potomac's peaceful shore.' I rememper very well when he died. I ought to, for I was nearly ten years of age. In those days Jefterson was not as popular as he is now. When his name was mentioned in nnection with the Presidency he was abused just as beartily as men who are running for offee now and even more so. At that time the excitement was intense. can remember women running about the streets crying: Oh, if Jefferson is elected he will burn every Bible in e laud,' and they prayed that such a calamity might e averted. I think that Madison was the first President ted for. That was over seventy years ugo. In those lays the political parties were the Federalists and Whigs ne former being called ' Coonskins.'

" I voted both times for Jackson. I consider the death of Lincoln the greatest National calamity that ever took ace in the history of the United States. I didn't like ld John Adams. He was an arbitrary old fellow. Young John was different. He was pretty likely. In 1737 I left home to live swith Uncle Amos Johnson. He vas a Revolutionary soldier and often showed me his was a Revolutionary solder and often shower has as discharge which was kept in an old tha box. Years after his death his widow received \$900 as bounty from the Government. That sum was a big fortune in those days. There were no schools when I was a boy. Now they run the school business to death and turn out scores they run the school business to death and turn out scores of well-dressed scallawags who earn money without doing any hard work. There was no dilences when I was a boy. If a township trustee saw a boy garound doing nothing he would eatch him and bind hip out to some trade, and for seven years he would get only his board and clothes. When I was a chunk of a yeangster I was apprenticed to a cooper at Bridgeport, Coon., and for its years I manmered away with adze and driver and hauled a draw halle for just what I put in me and on me. We used to think that Western Kew-York State or Western Pennsylvania was away out West. In 1809 I put a thirty-two pound bundle on my back and started on foot ro Bufalo. I made the sourney to Albany. New-York, about 320 miles, in sixteen days. That journey was nothing remarkable, as I had \$3 in money and a bundle of food, sidnany a poor fellow started, on the same journey with nothing but an a.c. When I arrived at Bufalo I found a very small town. In 1812 I believe there were only three vessels on the lakes. Put sourg at that time was an import at town. She carried on a coustierable trude with the West by way of Erie. The inerchandise was carted overland to Erie and then shipped to the few ports on the great lakes, "Cleveland, Sandusky and Erie Were ports of entry." scharge which was kept in an old tin box. Years

chandise was carted oversaming.

to the few ports on the great lakes.

"Cleveland, Sandusky and Erie were ports of entry.

There were only two lighthouses on the lakes, one at
Buffalo, first one built, and the other at Erie. Buffalo
was then called Fort Erie, and was a straggling little
place until the war of 1812 gave it a start. My first trip
place until the war of 1812 gave it a start. My first trip
as a sallor was made from Buffalo to Erie, which was
then considered quite a trip. From Buffalo to Detroit
as a sallor was a long yovage, and a vessel of thirtythen considered quite a trip. From Buffalo to Detroit was looked upon as a long voyage, and a vessel of thirty-two tons burden was then considered the largest sailing on the lakes. In 1813 I was one of a crew of four, Captain Dick O'Nell in command, that left gBuffalo in the sloop Commencement, with a cargo of whiskey for Eric. While beating along the above the English frigate Charlette bore 1990 upon us and captured us. Two boat-

loads of red-ceats boarded pur vessel and took us prisoners. We were immediately peole, and a small bong placed at our disposal to reach shore. We disliked to leave the sloop and whakey at their mercy, and asked to leave the sloop and whakey at their mercy, and asked to be allowed to remain in the vicinity of the vessel, and were told by the British commander that if it was any consolation to us we could do so. We thereupon concocted a scheme to get the guard drunk and run the vessel ashore. This scheme was found out and we were packed in a boat and rowed ashore with orders not to return. After Perry's victory the owners of the Commencement were indemnified. I saw Commodore Perry often at Erie. He had his guns and munitions of war carried overland from Pittsburg to Erie. In 1813 I settled in Cleveland. It was then a little poverty-stricken huddle of not more than a dogen er afteen houses. We lived in an old log house where the Indian Omiek had been confined the year previous. He was then got in 1812. The first vessel I salied as captain was the Persoverance, in 1816. The first trip I made in her was from Maunec to Mackinaw with a cargo of beer for Vance and Mecker. Vance was afterward Governor of Onio. From that time on I salied the lakes for fifty years."

A STUDIO ON WHEELS.

AN ARTIST'S CAR UNDER THE SHADOW OF MOUNT TOM. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass, Oct. 5 .- On a picuresque mountain-side about two miles south of Northampton. Mass., between the Connecticut River and Mount Tom, I was, one day last summer, attracted toward a certain peculiar, gray-colored abode. It was half shaded by friendly trees and at a little distance seemed a nondescript affair. Whatever imay this be, I thought on approaching, it is not an immovable body, for it certainly has wheels; yet there is no motive power visible. Probably there are horses near by, or cossibly there is an engine just out of sight and disabled. I noticed a window in the small establishment, and a long dark curtain at the entrauce, thrown rather care lessly at one side. Venturing near the object which had aroused a spirit of investigation, I saw a figure seated within the travelling-ear (for such it really was), in studious fashion bending over a table or desk, and apparently absorbed in some interesting task. I was bout convinced that here was a genuine studio located temporarily, with happy reference to the magnificent riews of this region, when suddenly arose the figure, and the face of an old friend was turned to me-the face of one of the artists of a great metropolis. He had heard a step, and thought one of the speechless inhabitants be longing to his camping-ground was approaching. In his turn, however, he beheld an unexpected face, and a friend to whom he gave a cordial greeting, and a welcome to his studio-en-wheels. Mr. Elbridge Kingsley invited me to inspect the contents and arrangements of his summer studio, where I soon discovered multum in parco; there was everything the painter and engraver had need of in prosecuting his work, and a reasonable quantity of personal assets, necessary for the traveller to care for himself. The ingenuity of the artist as shown in his comfortable arrangements, from the night-lamp at the far end of the establishment to the little shelves of the cuisine on the opposite side, and the miniature

of the culsine on the opposite side, and the miniature attle and package-room above, was pleasantly noticeable and favorable to bee housekeeping. The proprietor displayed his solitity at tea-making, and in preparing a lunch. Beneath the shade of a classimative meant tree, near the studio, was the hospitable spread for our party of two. On the whole I fancy it was not an unpictorial affair—with a fine background of the majeste mountain and its ever-beautiful masses of foliage, and the Connecticut River flowing at a little distance before us, through bright green meedows.

Having disposed of the tangible and rather essential part of our enjoy ment, I ventured to inquire about the progress of Mr. Kingsley's most recent production at what stage it might be, etc. "Finished." was the reply, "and my proofs in hand-whilely you shall see." Our lined dishes were forsaken and fergotien, while a portfolio was brought containing a number of the first as well as the recent engravings by Mr. Kingsley, each and all of them sufficiently beautiful to have their admirers. Almost everything which had been given to the public was here and one that had not yet appeared. The proofs of Mr. Kingsley's latest production speak well for the art to when he is alled, and for the artist too.

We lingered long over an agreeable subject, diswe lingered long over an agreeable subject, dis-

cussed are, artists, art dealers, publishers, the crities— and the public; and we were not collivious to the inspir-ing scenes about us, with the ever-changing glory it tae akes. The day passed swiftly, and with it the event of a pleasant visit.

DISAPPOINTED BEES.

THEIR ROPES OF PROSPERITY BLIGHTED. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THE DECKERTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5 .- In the early

part of the season the prospects were bright for a large yield of honey this year in this vicinity. All the blossoms of the rose family were very abundant and well filled with nectar. The best honey is made from basewood, and the bees did well in this. The senson up to the middle of June had been very encouraging and the bees had made extravagant arrangements for their season's work. Taey had built comb and made cells for bees and queens in the most reckless manner, evidently anticipating a season of unusual productiveness in saccharine matter. During Jone and July, so rapidly did they swarm that it was simost impossible for apiariats to pro-vide hives for the colonies as fast as they came out. Their swarming was even extended into August, notwithstanding that queens were gilled and measures resorted to to check the very great production of bees.

In connection with this circumstance Mr. T. L. Babcock, of this county, reports a remarkable discovery. He had destroyed all the queen cells in one of his hives, but on examining the same some time afterward found queens in cells that had been originally prepared for neuters. He is positive of this, and also that the eggs had been laid in these cells for neuters. He now thinks that the sex depends, not upon the egg, but upon the cell formation.

The bees worked vigorously on the early flowers, the composites, roses, lindens, buttercups and so forth all being rich in sweetness. In June, when the white clover came, from which the second-best honey is made, rains became more frequent, and they continued until late in July. When the drouth began the clover had passed away. Euckwheat and golden-rod followed, but the drouth worked as disastronsly as the too frequent rains, and the bees could get little honey from these plants. The droute continued into September, and as a consequence the bees have had little to work on since

"They've done nothin' but loat around the hives or fight an' rob their neighbors for the past two months," remarked an old bee-raiser. "And they're as any and hateful as all tarnation. We deasent touch a skip to take out any house, cause the robbers'il be sut in a juffy, and they'll light and kill each other by the hundred. Do you see that little criter there buzzin' round that hive f Well, that's an Italian, and he's a robber. And there comes a Cyprian bee too. Both mean misciler. They can whip the native bee any time in a fair stand-up fight. They're constantly robbin' the native bee, but a good many get killed for their pains.

"Why are they roboin' of each other? It's 'cause they're nothin' else to do. Whan flowers is plenty you don't see much of sich work. Then they re navanin' and singuir round and as happy and contented as an oyster, but new the dence's to pay with 'em. Thee that, will you'r and the man struck down a Cyprian that was buzzing and dipping around in front of a hive and threatening to enter at the first opportunity.

"There's a weak swarm in that there hive that I guess I'll have to stick a match nader to save it. Queer, ain't it! Killia' 'em to save 'en:! But it's got to be did. Twon't pay to keep 'en and feed 'em fifteen or twenty pounds of honey this winter, and then mebbe not pull'em irrough to spring. There's several such coloules. They exarmed late, and some on 'em haven't made a pound of "They've done nothin' but loat around the hives or

It is killing on to save only But 10's got to be did. Twon't pay to keep on and feed on fifteen or twenty pounds of honey this winter, and then mebbe not null on through to spring. There's several such coloules. They swarmed late, and some on one haven't made a pound of honey since. They made a mighty poor beginning in the world, and might better nover sot up housekeeping on their own hook at all.

Honey in the comb is retailling hereanouts for 20 cents, and extracted honey for 16 and 18 cents. It was satisficated early in the season that prices would be somewhat lower this fall, but that the increase in price and would more than make up for the decrease in price and would render this season one of unismal productiveness. The apparations for a good season, and are considerably disappointed that the weather has turned out so disfavorably.

However, it is fortunate for consumers of honey that the conditions which have shortened the crop in Sussey

However, it is fortunate for consumers of honey that the conditions which have shortened the crop in Sussex and Oranga countries have not provailed everywhere. I hear that in Wayne County, Penn., and in some other honey-producing sections a large quantity has been made, and hones it is likely that the general market will not be much affected one way or the other.

CITY STREETS FULL OF GRASSHOPPERS.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 1.

A remarkable visitation took place in the city last evening. It was nothing more nor less than a shower of grasshoppers. They made their appearance about 9 o'clock, and soon they were thickly scattered over the streets, and had crawled into every other place to which they could gain access. They invailed the drug stores, hopped on the counters, and swarmed about the lights. Huge fellows three inches long crawled upon the walls, and perching on show cases started placidly with their gogg e eyes at the new and wonderful scene into which they had been transported. They visited the hotels and saloons, where the presence of 40 many undestrable guests who gathered on the registers and looked inquisitively at the diamond pins of the clerks looked inquisitively at the diamond pins of the clerks occasioned first amusement and then diagnet. Many of them clustered about the electric lights, int they were too singgish to display much activity. The cold had partially stupefied them, and they could be captured without any effort.

too singaish to display much activity. The partially stupefied them, and they could be captured without any effort.

The basects were of all sizes, but the majority were large ones from two and a half to three luness in length, lussy fellows who on a hot summer day have a wing power sufficient to sustain them in the air for several seconds. A reporter first siw them early in the evening, and as the night wor on their numbers kept increasing.

It is supposed that they were blown to the city in the strong breeze which provalled yesterday afternoon, but this is hardly sufficient to account for their presence insuch unusual numbers, as they were much thicker that is generally the case on their native heath of sunny pastures and grassy slopes.